[89 cont.]
293 as umbrellas on Vanikoro (3).

3. F. de Tolna, pp. 268 f.

Houses and House Furnishings; Plan of Village

342 The Spaniards under Mendana found the houses on Ndeni round and built of boards, with a main post in the center. The roofs were covered with mats and palm leaves, the walls open up to half the height of a man, [Fig. 19 appears here] surrounded

[137]

Fig. 19. Houses in the bush, stone rampart visible at right. (G. Küppers-Loosen Coll.)

[351] only by a loosely piled-up stone wall, with an entrance at one side. The houses were supposed to have had two stories, the upper one reached by means of a small ladder. In each village
346 there were two larger buildings, one of which served religious
[532] purposes and contained human figures that were crude and flat in execution, while the [90] other, the meeting house or bachelors'
342 house, had the well-known bedframes of bamboo, as well as a
[352] kind of courtyard fenced in with rattan, perhaps the dance area.
351

[92 cont.]
this that here, too, the bachelors' houses, into which the Whites, as guests, were always first ushered, [93] [Figs. 22 and 23 appear here] [94] were, as a rule, the gable-roofed type. Special spirit huts seem to be present only here and there on Vanikoro and of little importance (1); as a rule they coincide

1. D'Urville, pp. 151, 178; 327, 329, 334, and 337 (Gaimard).

with the bachelors' houses, of which there is one in each village and which differ from the dwellings of the same type only by their greater size and the bedframes or "cots" (2). As its

2. Dillon, pp. 206, 215, 249. D'Urville, pp. 151, 216; 327 (Gaimard); 355 f. (Sainson). The nature of the "chiefs' houses" with a corner that is taboo, mentioned by F. de Tolna, pp. 273 f., is uncertain. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 267.

principal supports a typical gable-roofed house has three rows of piles -- the one described for Teve rested on three center posts; the piles are driven about three feet into the ground, and their height above ground is 12 to 15 feet in the center row, four to five feet in the side rows. The center row supports the ridge piece; the side rows, a side beam each. These three beams are connected by means of the lighter purlins; all the parts are tied together with coconut fibers. The roof is covered with coconut mats; the edges project beyond the side walls. The walls, too, are closed with coconut mats. The doors, of which each house has one to three -- according to Lesson, usually only one -- are made by leaving an opening between two wall piles and are sometimes closed with boards. The total length of a house comes to about 10 to 20 French feet, the width, six to ten (3). The round huts, according to Sainson,

3. Dillon, pp. 274, 242. D'Urville,

4/15 [96 cont.]
(Fig. 27) (3). On Ndeni fire was formerly made by twirling,
372

3. Gaimard in D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, p. 336.

and for this the underside of the headrests served as a base (4).

4. Joest in Baessler, p. 394.

●352 These headrests, along with the mat-covered bedframes that are apparently found only in the bachelors' houses (5), rep-

5. D'Urville, p. 151.

resent the only furniture in the Santa Cruz house. Two types are present (6), the one with only a head plate and several--

6. Coote, p. 165. Joest in Baessler, p. 394. Edge-Partington, I, 158. Nos. 4-5; 164; 165, No. 3.

[352] three or four -- feet, often made in the shape of an animal (Figs. 28, Nos. 1 and 3; 29, No. 1), the other with a head plate and a foot plate, which are connected by a kind of pier-construction (Figs. 28, Nos. 2 and 4; 29, No. 2). Only the [372] first type is suitable for fire-twirling. [97] Figs. 27 and 28 appear here.]

361 [98] The visitors to the Santa Cruz group were struck by the village character of the settlements, the houses of which were always in groups close together and numbered from four to 30 huts (1). The photographs available to me also show

1. Dalrymple, pp. 153, 194. Carteret, p. 359. D'Entrecasteaux, pp. 372, 379. Labillardière, p. 258. Dillon, pp. 178, 314. Wilson, Missionary Voyage, p. 295. Coote, p. 162.

1: Graebner--50 E-4 (no date) 1909 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

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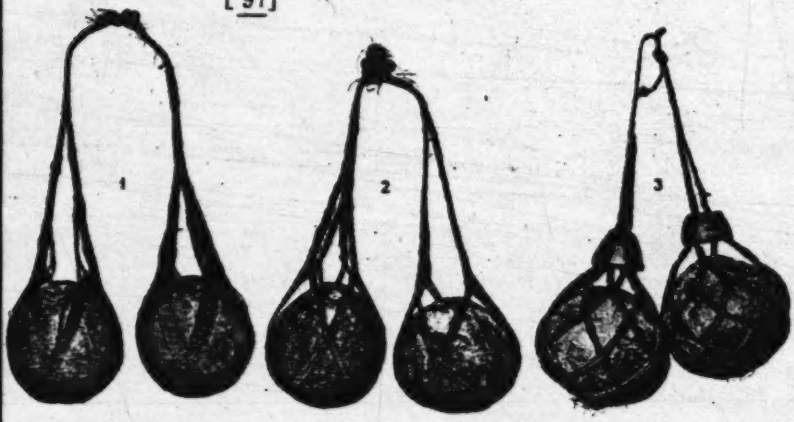

Fig. 27.

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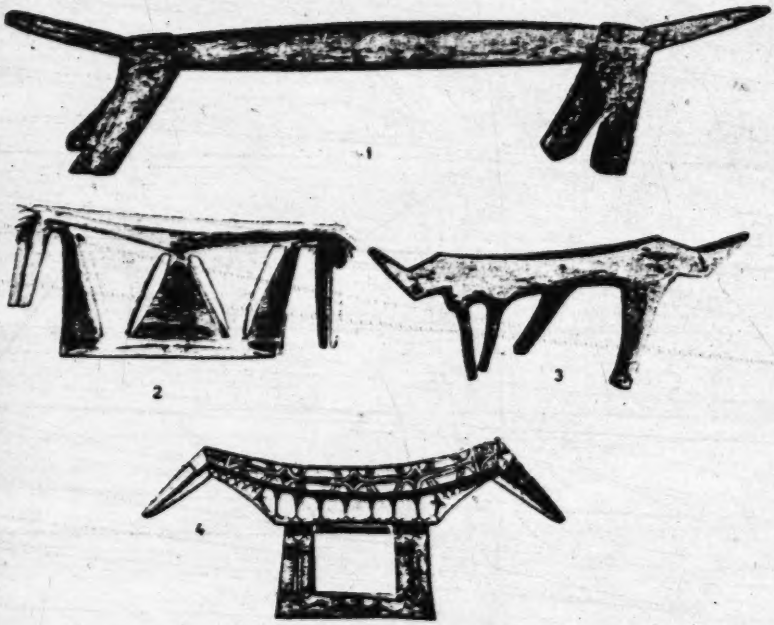

Fig. 28.

(Captions on following page.)

1: Graebner--51 E-4 (no date) 1909 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

[97 cont.]

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Fig. 27. Water vessels of coconut shells in nets of plaited coconut string (R.-J.-M. 4377 and 4378, Joest Coll.; Berlin VI 16202, Thilenius Coll.; one-seventh natural size. 3. South Bay.

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Fig. 28. Headrests (R.-J.-M. 4003, 4005, and 4006, Joest Coll.; Rotterdam 11875); 72, 36, 34, and 30 cm. long. 2. White, red, and black, with tufts of coconut fiber. 4. With black painting on a white background.

[98 cont.]

361 this concentrated type of settlement, whether or not the houses are surrounded by stone walls (Figs. 19, 21-23). Sometimes, at least on Ndeni, the huts seem to be arranged in a row along

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Fig. 29. Headrests.

[824] 1. tagu sewed with palm leaf (Berlin VI 16183, Thilenius Coll.); 47 cm. long; viewed from above. 2. White and red, with tufts of coconut fiber (Berlin VI 15996, Joest Coll.); 40 1/2 cm. long.

361 the shore (Figs. 22 and 23) (2), [Fig. 29 appears here] whereas

2. Carteret, p. 358. Labillardière, ibid.

for Vanikoro D'Urville's illustrations seem to indicate an arrangement around a village square (3). In general, it seems

[963] 3. D'Urville, Atlas, Pl. 182, 184. According to Dillon, p. 286, there are streets that cross at right angles on Utupua and, according to Moresby, p. 83, on one of the Reef Islands.

/173 cont./

house there is often a semicircular, roofed front part. Whether this type of house is native to Nitendi or has been imported in recent times, for example, from the New Hebrides, is not known.

In the center of the men's houses there is always a square fire-pit (1) that is about one and a half meters long at the sides

1. [Ethn., I, pp. 94f. Coombe, pp. 187 f. Speiser, Südsee, p. 293. Cf. Fig. 12a here.]

and about 30 centimeters deep. Its walls consist of large beams of hardwood. A fire is always maintained there, but it is not used for cooking. A stout post is rammed in at each corner of the pit, upon which a shaft of split bamboo is set over the fire area (lewe: Thil.). Not only are all kinds of objects stored there (2),

2. ["As protection against the rats," O'Ferrall says in speaking of the round houses.]

but also the nets are dried and nowadays copra is smoked there. /Fig. 13 appears here./ The posts are sometimes carved (3)

3. [According to O'Ferrall, section "Round Houses," this is also true of the round dwellings if they belong to an important man.]

with simple designs; in that case they are said to be worshiped and to represent the [duka-] posts that elsewhere are found in the spirit house and are said to have a form similar to that shown in Coombe, p. 197 (4). -- [On certain bamboo poles woven aprons

[Text continues TOP of P. 50 -- Analyst]

4. The presence of special spirit houses on Nitendi also (cf. Ethn., I,

/173 cont./
and fishing implements are hung. From the roof dangle the bones and skulls of pigs, fish, and turtles, reminders of important festivities (5).] In one or two corners of the house there is a light,

5. [O'Ferrall, section "A 'Club House.'" Coombe, pp. 187 f. The description of how the bamboo poles are set up differs.

low enclosure with a half-height /174/ entrance. These are the sleeping areas for the prostitutes, who live entirely with the men and are the only women permitted to enter the men's house. The floor of the house, which [is strewn with beach pebbles (1) and] is

1. [O'Ferrall, section "A Club House"; Coombe, p. 187.]

covered with plaited mats [made of fronds of the coconut palm (2)]

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Mat Making"; Coombe, p. 187.]

is kept scrupulously clean (3).

3. [Before entering the men's house, the feet are cleaned by rubbing them against stones and by stamping up and down (Coombe, p. 187).]

All the men's houses stand on stone bases (4), and the

4. [O'Ferrall, section "A Club House"; Coombe, p. 187. For the Reef Islands, see Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 106. Steps lead up to the doors: Speiser, Südsee, p. 293.]

/180 cont./

415 Water vessels of coconut shells in nets, as in Ethn., I, p. 97, Fig. 27, may be seen hanging in a boat of the Reef Islanders (ibid., p. 108, Fig. 40). Lennier, Cat., p. VII, mentions them for Vanikoro.]

352 /181/ The headrests (1) also very often serve as support

1. [Ethn., I, pp. 96 ff. The form shown there in Fig. 28 is not documented elsewhere in the literature, but it may be regarded as belonging to Nitendi because of the white coloring of the specimen in connection with the shape of the ends (cf. Fig. 28, No. 1). The specimens illustrated in Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 164, Nos. 1 and 2, are also noteworthy; the first one definitely belongs to Santa Cruz because of the leg form of one of the feet (cf. below, p. 69 , footnote 2).]

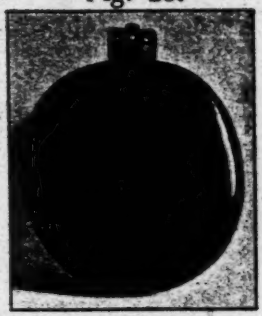
[516] for the knees while squatting in the men's house. The form shown in Ethn., I, p. 98, Fig. 19, No. 2, has further developed into that of our Fig. 24, No. 1. A headrest 111 centimeters long [of /Figs. 23 and 24 appear here/ /182/ the type represented by Ethn., I, p. 27, Fig. 28, No. 1] (Fig. 24, No. 2) may be regarded as a double bed (1). A headrest from Vanikoro with

[Text continues on P. 66-- Analyst]

1. [The fact that the center section between the two added triangles is only 20 centimeters long argues against its actual use as a double headrest.]

/181/

Fig. 23.



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[Fig. 23.] Nut box (R.-J.-M. 29420, Speiser Coll.), flat with incised lines and wooden stopper; 5.7 cm. high.

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Fig. 24. Headrests. 1 and 2 from Nitendi (Ba V 1907 and 1910), 1/8 & 1/10 natural size; 3 from Vanikoro Mus. d'Hist. nat. in Hâvre), ca. 1/5 natural size; [4] allegedly from "Neubriden" /New Hebrides/ (Mus. f. Völkerk., Leipzig, Hübsch Coll.),

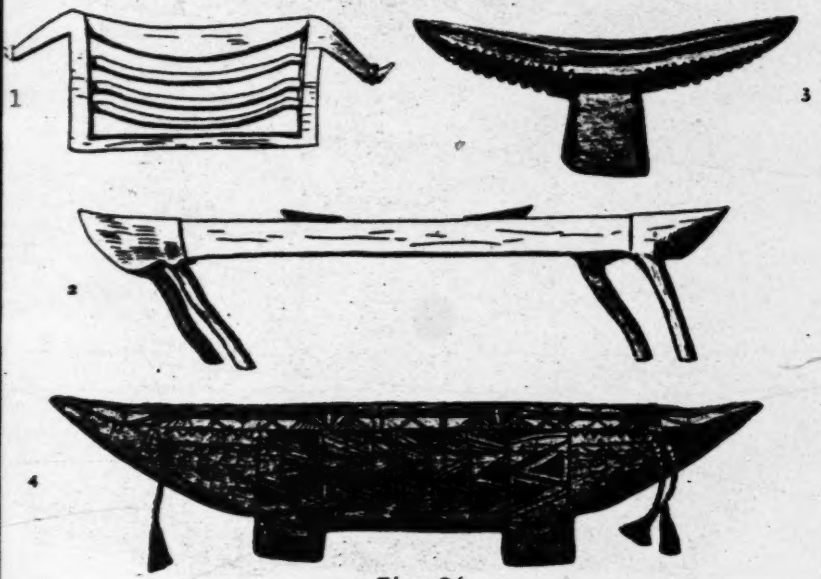

Fig. 24.

painted red and black on a white background, with pendants of Coix fruits, 40 cm. long.

/182 cont./

352 only one foot (Fig. 24, No. 3) is to be found in the museum in Hâvre (2). [There is another interesting form, undoubtedly from

2. [This type is not mentioned by Graebner, Ethn., I, p. 96, although it is represented in the literature cited. Cf. especially Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 165, No. 3, but also 158, No. 5. See also the bird-shaped headrests in Fig. 25a; the third specimen is particularly noteworthy because the foot is set in and branches into four parts below.]

[532]

the Santa Cruz Islands, with two board-shaped feet set crosswise, whose head plate is prow-shaped at both ends (Fig. 24, No. 4). 352 There are, moreover, several new pig-shaped headrests (Fig. 25), 532 which mutually support an origin in the Santa Cruz Islands, although No. 2 /Fig. 25 appears here/ is designated "Neuhebriden" /New Hebrides/; No. 1 is surely from there on account of the ornamentation, but 2 and 3 correspond not only to it in this respect, but also, in the animal form, to the pig-shaped bowls of Santa Cruz (3). The representation of the pig is in part highly

3. [Ethn., I, p. 96, Fig. 25; Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 159, Nos. 1 and 2.]

stylized on them and possibly also transformed to represent a dog. The rudimentary /183/ feet and the flat back indicate their use as headrests. Headrests that are clearly bird-shaped (Fig. 25a) (1) have the most diverse feet (2) (3).]

1. [From the literature already cited by Graebner, the following are definitely bird-shaped: Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 164, No. 3 (rooster-shaped with foot of

/183 cont./

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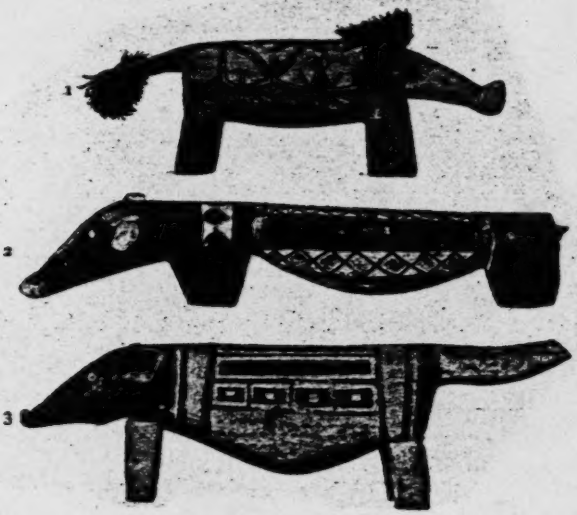
the type in Ethn., I, p. 97, Fig. 28, No. 4), and No. 5 (with three feet). Bird-heads appear at both ends: Ethn., I, p. 97, Fig. 28, No. 4 (with foot plate and pierwork); Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 164, No. 4 (with three feet), and 165, No. 3 (with a conical foot). The head-rests in Ethn., I, p. 98, Fig. 29, No. 2

[531]



[Fig. 25.] Headrests in pig form (Mus. f. Völkerk., Leipzig, Hübsch Coll.), four-legged, painted white, black, and red; 1 and 3 from "Santa Cruz," 2 allegedly from "Neuhebriden" /New Hebrides/; 32, 39, 45 1/2 cm. long.

(a similar specimen is to be found in the Naprstek Museum in Prague), and p. 97, Fig. 28, No. 2 (cf. also Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 158, No. 4), as well as our present Fig. 24, No. 1, have a certain relationship with them,

[Text continues on P. 69--Analyst]

2: Speiser--68 E-4, 5 (1912) 1916· ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

/183 cont./

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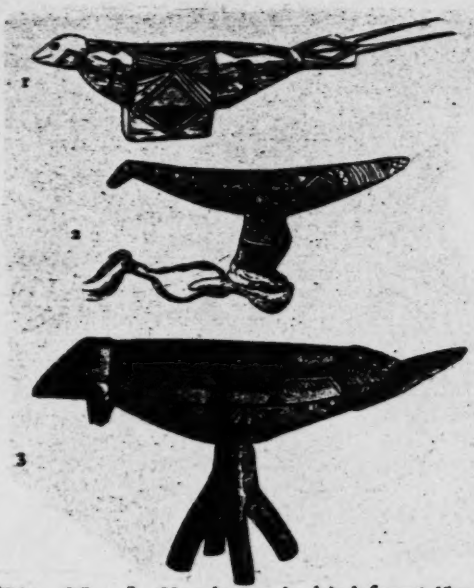

[Fig. 25a.] Headrests in bird form (1 and 2: Kgl. Ethn. Mus., Dresden, 28759 and 28760, Scheidel Coll.; 3: Oldman Coll., yet to be taken over by R.-J.-M.); 42, 28 1/2, and 29 cm. long. 1 and 2 with red and black painting (shaded in the fig.) on white background. 3 of light wood with black painting; foot made of forked piece of branch separately inserted.

/183 cont./

352 [532] but in these instances still other animal representations may have had an influence.]

2. [The leg form of the foot in Fig. 25a, No. 2, is not unique in Santa Cruz culture, quite apart from the peculiar specimen in Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 164, No. 1. It appears in a very similar form, for example, on oar blades (cf. Ethn., I, p. 110, Fig. 41, Nos. 5 and 6).]

[285] 3. [The origin of the mats shown in Ethn., I, pp. 119 f., Figs. 48 and 49 (it is uncertain whether they are mats for sleeping or sitting) has not been definitely determined, but the second one, in view of a sleeping mat measuring 1.80 by 1.47 meters in the Speiser Collection (R.-J.-M. No. 30566), with the same serrated edge, is undoubtedly from Nitendi. The first one also shows the same kind of serrations on the end not illustrated, specifically in one corner of it, so that there seems to be justification for assigning it to Nitendi.]

Economy

241 The native practices agriculture (4) in a rather slovenly

4. [Ethn., I, pp. 99 f. On Matema and other Reef islands there is no planting: O'Ferrall, section "Matema"; Coombe, p. 196.]